NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1806. [*No.* 2331.

New and Stock PLAYS.

Juſt received from New-York, and for Sale at the OFFICE of the NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a new and extenſive aſſortment (conſiſting of more than SIXTY DIFFERENT KINDS) of

LONGWORTH's elegant hot-preſſed editions of choice Engliſh and German PLAYS, which are ſuperior to any former editions, either Engliſh or American; and are twenty per cent. cheaper than ever before ſold.—The prices are from 12 1-2 cents to 37 1-2 cents, only.—The following are a few of them, viz.

Title,	*Author,*	*Price in Cts.*
Revenge,	Young,	25
Road to Ruin,	Holcroft,	31
Douglaſs,	Home,	25
Country Girl,	Garrick,	25
More Ways than One,	Cowley,	25
Of Age To-Morrow,	Coleman,	18
John Bull,	Coleman,	31
Wheel of Fortune,	Cumberland,	37
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School of Arrogance,	Holcroft,	25
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Wild Oats,	O'Keeſe,	25
Stranger,	Kotzebue,	37
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Richard III.	Shakeſpeare,	31
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Deſerter,	Dibdin,	12
Antonio,	Godwin,	25
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Newport, Dec. 5, 1806.

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HAVE for Sale, at their Auction and Commiſſion STORE, No. 95, Thames-Street:—

22 pipes 4th proof BRANDY, entitled to Debenture
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Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

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In Town-Meeting, Dec. 21, *A. D.* 1796.

VOTED, That no perſon be ſuffered to ſmoke a Pipe or Segar in any of the ſtreets of Newport after night, upon the penalty of paying a fine of One Dollar, to and for the uſe of the Town, to be recovered before any or either of the Juſtices of the Peace in ſaid Town, who are required to take cognizance of the ſame.

Witneſs, JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

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And it is further Voted, That all Town Officers be and they are hereby required to aid and aſſiſt the ſaid Committee in the execution of their ſaid duty.

And it is further Voted, That the Town-Clerk cauſe the ſaid Votes and bye-laws heretofore paſſed, and this Vote, to be publiſhed as ſoon as may be.

Witneſs,
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New Goods.

A LARGE Supply of New GOODS, worthy the attention of the public, juſt received and for ſale, cheap, at both their Stores, by

JOHN P. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON-CITY, DEC. 2, 1806.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 1.

AT 12 o'clock, the Members of the two Houſes that had arrived, met at the Capitol. A quorum of both houſes being formed, a joint committee of the Senate and Houſe waited on the Preſident to inform him they were ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make.

After ſome time the committee returned, and gave information that the Preſident would communicate by meſſage to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Standing committees were appointed by the Speaker in the uſual way; not however without an attempt to elect them by *ballot*; the principal object of which, we preſume, was, to prevent John Randolph being Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; 42 members were in favor of balloting, 44 againſt it.

DECEMBER 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following MESSAGE to both Houſes of Congreſs.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled.

IT would have given me, fellow-citizens, great ſatisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, exiſting at the time of your laſt ſeparation, had been amicably and juſtly terminated. I loſt no time in taking thoſe meaſures which were moſt likely to bring them to ſuch a termination, by ſpecial miſſions, charged with ſuch powers and inſtructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have ſince taken place in our negociations with the Britiſh Government, appear to have proceeded from cauſes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the courſe of the ſeſſion, I may be enabled to lay before you their final iſſue. What will be that of the negociations for ſettling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the laſt diſpatches, unables us to pronounce. On the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi ſhe advanced in conſiderable force and took poſt at the ſettlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red River. This village was originally ſettled by France, was held by her as long as ſhe held Louiſiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louiſiana. Being ſmall, inſulated, and diſtant, it was not obſerved at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that ſhe continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been ſtationed there. A propoſition, however, having been lately made by our commander in chief, to aſſume the Sabine river as a temporary line of ſeparation between the troops of the two nations, until the iſſue of our negociations ſhall be known, this has been referred by the Spaniſh commandant to his ſuperior, and in the meantime he has withdrawn his force to the weſtern ſide of the Sabine river. The correſpondence on this ſubject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the preſent ſtate of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indiſpenſably that an unuſual proportion of the force employed there ſhould be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order therefore that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authoriſed him to call on the governors of Orleans and Miſſiſippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has propoſed, may, perhaps, render this unneceſſary. But I inform you with great pleaſure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of thoſe territories have tendered their ſervices in defence of their country. It has done honor to themſelves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow citizens in every part of the union, and muſt ſtrengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciouſly under all circumſtances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organiſing themſelves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition againſt the territories of Spain, I thought it neceſſary, by proclamation, as well as by ſpecial orders, to take meaſures for preventing and ſuppreſſing this enterprize, for ſeizing the veſſels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arreſting and bringing to juſtice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as private tranſactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting ſtrictly on the defenſive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggreſſion, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the queſtion of peace or war, by commencing active, and unauthoriſed hoſtilities, ſhould be promptly and efficaciouſly ſuppreſſed.

Whether it will be neceſſary to enlarge our regular force will depend on the reſult of our negociations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that reſult will be known, the proviſional meaſures requiſite for that and to meet any preſſure intervening in that quarter, will be a ſubject for your early conſideration.

The poſſeſſion of both banks of the Miſſiſippi reducing to a ſingle point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly neceſſary to provide, for that point, a more adequate ſecurity. Some poſition above its mouth, commanding the paſſage of the river, ſhould be rendered ſufficiently ſtrong to cover the armed veſſels which may be ſtationed there for defence; and in conjunction with them to preſent an inſuperable obſtacle to any force attempting to paſs. The approaches to the city of New-Orleans, from the eaſtern quarter alſo, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal ſupport of the country, the encouragement of a ſtrong ſettlement on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, within reach of New-Orleans, will be worthy the conſideration of the Legiſlature.

The gun-boats, authoriſed by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, are ſo advanced, that they will be ready for ſervice in the enſuing ſpring.—Circumſtances permitted us to allow the time neceſſary for their more ſolid conſtruction.—As a much larger number will ſtill be wanting to place our ſea port towns and waters in that ſtate of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a ſimilar appropriation for a further proviſion of them is recommended for the enſuing year.

A further appropriation will alſo be neceſſary for repairing fortifications already eſtabliſhed and the erection of ſuch other works as may have real effect in obſtructing the approach of an enemy to our ſea port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whoſe conſtitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expreſſed by their free ſuffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and thoſe of the legiſlature, are renewed by them at ſhort periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exerciſe in perſon the greateſt portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are conſequently ſo formed and adminiſtered as to bear with equal weight and favor on all, reſtraining no man in the purſuits of honeſt induſtry, and ſecuring to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be ſuppoſed that any ſafe-guards could be needed againſt inſurrection, or enterprize, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that theſe ſhould not be truſted to moral reſtraints only, have wiſely provided puniſhment for theſe crimes when committed. But, would it not be ſalutary to give alſo, the means of preventing their commiſſion. Where an enterprize is meditated by private individuals, againſt a foreign nation, in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reaſonable, and uſeful, where the enterprize preparing is againſt the United States?—While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to obſerve that in enterprizes meditated againſt foreign nations, the ordinary proceſs of binding to the obſervance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the juriſdiction of the United States, would be effectual in caſes where the offender is able to keep out of ſight every indication of his purpoſe which could draw on him the exerciſe of the powers now given by law.

The ſtates on the coaſt of Barbary ſeem generally diſpoſed at preſent to reſpect our peace and friendſhip. With Tunis alone, ſome uncertainty remains. Perſuaded that it is our intereſt to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propoſe to ſend, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean; unleſs previous information ſhall ſhew it to be unneceſſary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their diſpoſition to place all their intereſts under the patronage of the United States. Theſe diſpoſitions are inſpired by their confidence in our juſtice, and in the ſincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we diſcharge thoſe

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WHEREAS many perſons through evil intentions or careleſsneſs, continue the dangerous practice of ſmoaking Pipes and Segars, in the public ſtreets and on Wharves in this Town, in violation of the votes and bye-laws of the Town, heretofore made and paſſed.—It is therefore voted, That Meſſrs. *Joſeph Boss*, jun. *Job Townſend, John L. Boss*, jun. *William Hunter, Peleg Wood, Jacob Richardſon, Thomas G. Pitman, Daniel Lyman, Abraham D. Tilley, John P. Mann, Richard Simpſon*, jun. *Walter Channing. Chriſtopher Fowler, William S. N. Allan, William Langley, Green Burroughs, William Tew, Thomas Townſend, Jonathan Bowen, Henry Sherburne, Joſeph Briggs, Conſtant Taber, Francis Malbone, Jacob Smith, John Earl*, jun. and *John G. Whiteborne*, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to enforce the bye-laws of this Town, reſpecting the ſmoaking of Pipes and Segars in any of the ſtreets or on any of the Wharves of this Town, to complain and proſecute to final judgment and conviction, all perſons offending as aforeſaid.

And it is further Voted, That all Town Officers be and they are hereby required to aid and aſſiſt the ſaid Committee in the execution of their ſaid duty.

And it is further Voted, That the Town-Clerk cauſe the ſaid Votes and bye-laws heretofore paſſed, and this Vote, to be publiſhed as ſoon as may be.

Witneſs,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

New Goods.

A LARGE Supply of New GOODS, worthy the attention of the public, juſt received and for ſale, cheap, at both their Stores, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON-CITY, DEC. 2, 1806.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 1.

AT 12 o'clock, the Members of the two Houſes that had arrived, met at the Capitol. A quorum of both houſes being formed, a joint committee of the Senate and Houſe waited on the Preſident to inform him they were ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make.

After ſome time the committee returned, and gave information that the Preſident would communicate by meſſage to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Standing committees were appointed by the Speaker in the uſual way; not however without an attempt to elect them by *ballot*; the principal object of which, we preſume, was, to prevent John Randolph being Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; 42 members were in favor of balloting, 44 againſt it.

DECEMBER 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following MESSAGE to both Houſes of Congreſs.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congres aſſembled.

IT would have given me, fellow-citizens, great ſatisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, exiſting at the time of your laſt ſeparation, had been amicably and juſtly terminated. I loſt no time in taking thoſe meaſures which were moſt likely to bring them to ſuch a termination, by ſpecial miſſions, charged with ſuch powers and inſtructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have ſince taken place in our negociations with the Britiſh Government, appear to have proceeded from cauſes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the courſe of the ſeſſion, I may be enabled to lay before you their final iſſue. What will be that of the negociations for ſettling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the laſt diſpatches, unables us to pronounce. On the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi ſhe advanced in conſiderable force and took poſt at the ſettlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red River. This village was originally ſettled by France, was held by her as long as ſhe held Louiſiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louiſiana. Being ſmall, inſulated, and diſtant, it was not obſerved at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that ſhe continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been ſtationed there. A propoſition, however, having been lately made by our commander in chief, to aſſume the Sabine river as a temporary line of ſeparation between the troops of the two nations, until the iſſue of our negociations ſhall be known, this has been referred by the Spaniſh commandant to his ſuperior, and in the meantime he has withdrawn his force to the weſtern ſide of the Sabine river. The correſpondence on this ſubject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the preſent ſtate of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indiſpenſably that an unuſual proportion of the force employed there ſhould be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order therefore that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authoriſed him to call on the governors of Orleans and Miſſiſippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has propoſed, may, perhaps, render this unneceſſary. But I inform you with great pleaſure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of thoſe territories have tendered their ſervices in defence of their country. It has done honor to themſelves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow citizens in every part of the union, and muſt ſtrengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciouſly under all circumſtances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themſelves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition againſt the territories of Spain, I thought it neceſſary, by proclamation, as well as by ſpecial orders, to take meaſures for preventing and ſuppreſſing this enterprize, for ſeizing the veſſels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arreſting and bringing to juſtice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as private tranſactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting ſtrictly on the defenſive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggreſſion, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the queſtion of peace or war, by commencing active, and unauthoriſed hoſtilities, ſhould be promptly and efficaciouſly ſuppreſſed.

Whether it will be neceſſary to enlarge our regular force will depend on the reſult of our negociations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that reſult will be known, the proviſional meaſures requiſite for that, and to meet any preſſure intervening in that quarter, will be a ſubject for your early conſideration.

The poſſeſſion of both banks of the Miſſiſippi reducing to a ſingle point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly neceſſary to provide, for that point, a more adequate ſecurity. Some poſition above its mouth, commanding the paſſage of the river, ſhould be rendered ſufficiently ſtrong to cover the armed veſſels which may be ſtationed there for defence; and in conjunction with them to preſent an inſuperable obſtacle to any force, attempting to paſs. The approaches to the city of New-Orleans, from the eaſtern quarter alſo, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal ſupport of the country, the encouragement of a ſtrong ſettlement on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, within reach of New-Orleans, will be worthy the conſideration of the Legiſlature.

The gun-boats, authoriſed by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, are ſo advanced, that they will be ready for ſervice in the enſuing ſpring.—Circumſtances permitted us to allow the time neceſſary for their more ſolid conſtruction.—As a much larger number will ſtill be wanting to place our ſea port towns and waters in that ſtate of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a ſimilar appropriation for a further proviſion of them is recommended for the enſuing year.

A further appropriation will alſo be neceſſary for repairing fortifications already eſtabliſhed and the erection of ſuch other works as may have real effect in obſtructing the approach of an enemy to our ſea port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whoſe conſtitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expreſſed by their free ſuffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and thoſe of the legiſlature, are renewed by them at ſhort periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exerciſe in perſon the greateſt portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are conſequently ſo formed and adminiſtered as to bear with equal weight and favor on all, reſtraining no man in the purſuits of honeſt induſtry, and ſecuring to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be ſuppoſed that any ſafe-guards could be needed againſt inſurrection, or enterprize, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that theſe ſhould not be truſted to moral reſtraints only, have wiſely provided puniſhment for theſe crimes when committed. But, would it not be ſalutary to give alſo, the means of preventing their commiſſion. Where an enterprize is meditated by private individuals, againſt a foreign nation, in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reaſonable, and uſeful, where the enterprize preparing is againſt the United States?—While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to obſerve that in enterprizes meditated againſt foreign nations, the ordinary proceſs of binding to the obſervance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the juriſdiction of the United States, would be effectual in caſes where the offender is able to keep out of ſight every indication of his purpoſe which could draw on him the exerciſe of the powers now given by law.

The ſtates on the coaſt of Barbary ſeem generally diſpoſed at preſent to reſpect our peace and friendſhip. With Tunis alone, ſome uncertainty remains. Perſuaded that it is our intereſt to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propoſe to ſend, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean; unleſs previous information ſhall ſhew it to be unneceſſary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their diſpoſition to place all their intereſts under the patronage of the United States. Theſe diſpoſitions are inſpired by their confidence in our juſtice, and in the ſincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we diſcharge theſe

high and honorable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the juſt reward in their peace and friendſhip.

The expedition of Meſſrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Miſſouri, and the beſt communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the ſucceſs which could have been expected. They have traced the Miſſouri nearly to its ſource, deſcended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, aſcertained with accuracy the geography of that intereſting communication, acroſs our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but juſtice to ſay that Meſſrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous ſervice, deſerved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally ſucceſsful. After proceeding up it about ſix hundred miles, nearly as far as the French ſettlements had extended, while the country was in their poſſeſſion, our geographers were obliged to return without compleating their work.

Very uſeful additions have alſo been made to our knowldge of the Miſſiſippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has aſcended it to its ſource, and whoſe journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will ſhortly be ready for communication to both Houſes of Congreſs. Thoſe of Meſſrs. Lewis, Clark, and Freeman, will require further time to be digeſted and prepared. Theſe important ſurveys, in addition to thoſe before poſſeſſed, furniſh materials for commencing an accurate map of the Miſſiſippi and its weſtern waters. Some principal rivers however remain ſtill to be explored towards which the authoriſation of Congreſs, by moderate appropriations, will be requiſite.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpoſe your authority conſtitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in thoſe violations of human rights, which have been ſo long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the beſt intereſts of our country, have long been eager to preſcribe. Although no law you may paſs can take prohibitory effect till the firſt day of the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be compleated before that day.

The receipts at the Treaſury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September laſt, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars, which have enabled us after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions ſeven hundred thouſand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louiſiana; to pay of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of intereſt, and, in addition, to reimburſe in the courſe of the preſent month, near two millions of five and a half per cent. ſtock. Theſe payments and reimburſements of the funded debt, with thoſe which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will, at the cloſe of the preſent year, have extinguiſhed upwards of twenty-three millions of principal.

The duties compoſing the Mediterranean fund will ceaſe, by law, at the end of the preſent ſeſſion. Conſidering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impoſt on ſalt, a neceſſary of life, the free uſe of which otherwiſe is ſo important, I recommend to your conſideration the ſuppreſſion of the duties on ſalt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund inſtead thereof, for a ſhort time, after which that alſo will become unneceſſary for any purpoſe now within contemplation.

When both of theſe branches of revenue ſhall, in this way, be relinquiſhed, there will ſtill, ere long, be an accumulation of money in the treaſury beyond the inſtalments of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then without a modification, aſſented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguiſhment of this debt and the complete liberation of our revenues, the moſt deſirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other exciting purpoſe. The queſtion, therefore, now comes forward, to what other objects ſhall theſe ſurpluſſes be appropriated, and the whole ſurplus of impoſt after the entire diſcharge of the public debt, and during thoſe intervals when the purpoſes of war ſhall not call for them? Shall we ſuppreſs the impoſt, and give that advantage to foreign, over domeſtic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and neceſſary uſe, the ſuppreſſion, in due ſeaſon, will doubtleſs be right; but the great maſs of articles on which impoſt is paid, are foreign luxuries purchaſed by thoſe only who are rich enough to afford themſelves the uſe of them. Their patriotiſm would certainly prefer its continuance, and application, to the great purpoſes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and ſuch other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the conſtitutional enumeration of federal powers. By theſe operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the States: the lines of ſeparation will diſappear, their intereſts will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indiſſoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be propoſed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterpriſe, which manages ſo much better all the concerns to which it is equal: but a public inſtitution can alone ſupply thoſe ſciences, which though rarely called for, are yet neceſſary to compleat the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and ſome of them to its preſervation. The ſubject is now propoſed for the conſideration of Congreſs, becauſe, if improved, by the time the State Legiſlatures ſhall have deliberated on the extenſion of the federal truſts, and the laws ſhall be paſſed and other arrangements made for their execution, the neceſſary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I ſuppoſe an amendment of the conſtitution, by the conſent of the States, neceſſary; becauſe the objects now recommended are not among thoſe enumerated in the conſtitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The preſent conſideration of a *national eſtabliſhment for education particularly*, is rendered proper by this circumſtance alſo, that, if Congreſs approving the propoſition, ſhall yet think it more eligible to found it on donations of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with thoſe which will be among the earlieſt to produce the neceſſary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may ſuſpend other improvements, by requiring for its own purpoſes the reſources deſtined for them.

This, fellow-citizens, is the ſtate of the public intereſts at the preſent moment, and according to the information now poſſeſſed. But ſuch is the ſituation of the nations of Europe, and ſuch too the predicament in which we ſtand with ſome of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the preſent aſpect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the courſe of your ſeſſion, or after you ſhall have ſeparated. Our duty is therefore to act upon things as they are, and to make a reaſonable proviſion for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raiſed, whenever a ſpeck of war is viſible in our horizon, we never ſhould have been without them. Our reſources would have been exhauſted, on dangers which have never happened, inſtead of being reſerved for what is really to take place. A ſteady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparations for the defence of our ſea-port towns and waters, an early ſettlement of the moſt expoſed and vulnerable part of our country, a militia ſo organized that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers inſtead of them, to ſerve a ſufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on reſources until actually called into uſe. They will maintain the public intereſts, while a more permanent force ſhall be in a courſe of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which theſe means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in ſpite of our long and our vain appeals to the juſtice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outſet, will go far towards ſecuring us in its courſe and iſſue, and towards throwing its burthens on thoſe who render neceſſary the reſort from reaſon to force.

The reſult of our negociations, or ſuch incidents in their courſe as may enable us to infer their probable iſſue; ſuch further movements alſo, on our weſtern frontier, as may ſhew whether war is to be preſſed there, while negociation is protracted elſewhere, ſhall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me: with whatever other information I poſſeſs, or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national intereſts committed to your charge.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 2, 1806.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, December 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

WE have the ſatisfaction of laying before our readers this day, ſome articles of late and very intereſting intelligence from Europe. The accounts are contained in London papers to the 16th October, which were received at New-Bedford, by the Lydia, Capt. Faber, from Lymington, and very obligingly tranſmitted to us by our obliging Correſpondent at the former place.

By the details which follow, it will be ſeen that Lord Lauderdale had arrived in London, and preſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters the reſult of his unſucceſsful miſſion to the French government; and that meaſures were accordingly proſecuting, to carry on the war with vigour and effect. It will alſo appear, that the French and Pruſſian armies have met, without the ceremony of a *conference*; and that the meeting terminated unfavourably to the former;—that the Auſtrians were preparing to take the field:—that large bodies of Ruſſian troops were momently expected in the Pruſſian dominions:—that the French had been again defeated in Italy, and completely driven out of Calabria, and that in this action Gen. Jordan was killed—and Maſſena dangerouſly wounded. ☞ Theſe are outlines of the leading particulars.—Neither time, nor room will permit a further remark, than to refer our readers for theſe and other articles, to the extracts we have been enabled to make:—which follow—

Highly Intereſting News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

RETURN OF LORD LAUDERDALE.

THE Clyde frigate, Commodore Owen arrived at Deal yeſterday, from off Calais, having on board Lord Lauderdale and ſuite. On his Lordſhip's leaving the Clyde, a ſalute was fired from that frigate; the yards being manned at the ſame time.—On landing, his Lordſhip was received by Admiral Holloway, and a great concourſe of people, who greeted him with three hearty cheers on his return to England. Lord Lauderdale immediately proceeded poſt for London.

OCT. 14. We have already announced his Lordſhip's arrival in town. He left Paris on Thurſday afternoon, and ſlept that night at Chantilly. It is to be obſerved that the Noble Lord aſked for paſſports at the time the Emperor ſet out for the army, and from that moment all negociation ceaſed.—Paſſports were not refuſed, but they were not granted: and it ſeems obvious that it was the policy of the French Emperor to endeavour to gain time, in the hope of making a compromiſe with the King of Pruſſia and to keep the Engliſh Miniſter at Paris as a colour to his intrigue. It turned out, however, that powers had been left with Champagny at Paris, to grant paſſports to his Lordſhip, ſhould he apply for them—a circumſtance of which neither his Lordſhip nor the Britiſh Government had any information: upon being officially applied for, however, they were immediately obtained as above, and Lord Lauderdale quitted Paris in twenty four afterwards.

In the interim, all hopes of peace having vaniſhed, our Government had iſſued orders for the experiment to be made upon Boulogne, which was attempted laſt Wedneſday night—to prevent the French from marching all their troops from the coaſt, as they did laſt year.—This is a wiſe meaſure and we believe will be perſevered in, and we have every hope that in the end the deſtruction of the flotilla will be effected.

The impreſſion which this unexpected attack made upon the enemy may be judged by the effects. When Mr. Roſs, the meſſenger arrived on Thurſday with diſpatches for Lord Lauderdale, it was with the utmoſt difficulty that he could obtain permiſſion to land. He was conveyed in a cloſe ſhut cabriolet to a Hotel, and was detained the whole day at Boulogne. At night he was allowed to proceed: and he met Lord Lauderdale at Amiens, where his Lordſhip ſlept on Friday night. The Noble Lord diſpatched Mr. Scott before him, to apprize Miniſters of his having ſet out; but on his arrival at Saumur (the ſecond poſt on this ſide Montreuil) Mr. Scott was put under arreſt by ſix gens d'armes, who detained him until Lord Lauderdale and ſuite came up: a troop of horſe then conducted them to Boulogne. An officer even took a ſeat in the Noble Lord's carriage. At Boulogne he ſlept on Saturday night, and on Sunday forenoon he and his ſuite were marched through a double file of muſqueteers to the boats in which they embarked, to be put on board the Clyde frigate. All the people of Boulogne turned out to behold the march home of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, and though it ſeemed to be the earneſt deſire of General Le Brun, the Commander in Chief, to ſhew diſreſpect to the Noble Earl, there was nothing but ſorrow and diſappointment at the failure of the negociation, marked on the face of the ſpectators. By ſending Lord Lauderdale to Paris, Miniſters have given a convincing proof to the whole world how ſerious they were diſpoſed for peace—but after the iſſue which we have ſeen, we ſhould conſider it as degrading to the country ever again to ſend a negociator to the enemy's capital, even if ſoliticed ſo to do in the moſt preſſing manner.

Lord Lauderdale reached town yeſterday, at half paſt one o'clock. He then went to Lord Howick's Office. A Council was afterwards held, at which almoſt all the Cabinet Miniſters were preſent.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

OCT. 16. [*Latest date.*] We ſtop the preſs to ſtate that a Pruſſian Captain, juſt arrived from Weſer, has this afternoon made an affidavit at the Cuſtom-houſe, in which he declares, that when he left the Weſer, accounts had been received there of the French Forces under Murat, amounting to thirty thouſand men, *Having been ſurrounded, and cut to pieces by the Pruſſians.*

BATTLES IN ITALY.

A gentleman, arrived in London from Leghorn, by the lateſt arrivals from the Continent, ſtates, that prior to his departure, (we have not been able to aſcertain the preciſe date, but know that it is recent) accounts had reached that city from Naples, of great and continued diſaſters having befallen the French troops in Calabria.

It was fully underſtood there, that a ſecond general engagement had taken place, in which the French were completely defeated. Gen. Jourdan is ſtated to have been killed by a muſket-ſhot diſcharged from a tree by a Calabrian. Maſſena is alſo ſaid to have been dangerouſly wounded; and moſt of the officers of rank either killed or wounded. This victory, though glorious, was purchaſed with the loſs of many valuable lives.

After this ſanguinary affair, the remainder of the French fell back upon Naples; and it was even ſaid that they had quitted that city, and had ſought ſhelter in the Roman territory.

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high and honorable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the juſt reward in their peace and friendſhip.

The expedition of Meſſrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Miſſouri, and the beſt communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the ſucceſs which could have been expected. They have traced the Miſſouri nearly to its ſource, deſcended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, aſcertained with accuracy the geography of that intereſting communication, acroſs our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but juſtice to ſay that Meſſrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous ſervice, deſerved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally ſucceſsful. After proceeding up it about ſix hundred miles, nearly as far as the French ſettlements had extended, while the country was in their poſſeſſion, our geographers were obliged to return without compleating their work.

Very uſeful additions have alſo been made to our knowldge of the Miſſiſippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has aſcended it to its ſource, and whoſe journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will ſhortly be ready for communication to both Houſes of Congreſs. Thoſe of Meſſrs. Lewis, Clark, and Freeman, will require further time to be digeſted and prepared. Theſe important ſurveys, in addition to thoſe before poſſeſſed, furniſh materials for commencing an accurate map of the Miſſiſippi and its weſtern waters. Some principal rivers however remain ſtill to be explored towards which the authoriſation of Congreſs, by moderate appropriations, will be requiſite.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpoſe your authority conſtitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in thoſe violations of human rights, which have been ſo long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the beſt intereſts of our country, have long been eager to preſcribe. Although no law you may paſs can take prohibitory effect till the firſt day of the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be compleated before that day.

The receipts at the Treaſury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September laſt, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars, which have enabled us after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions ſeven hundred thouſand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louiſiana; to pay of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of intereſt, and, in addition, to reimburſe in the courſe of the preſent month, near two millions of five and a half per cent. ſtock. Theſe payments and reimburſements of the funded debt, with thoſe which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will, at the cloſe of the preſent year, have extinguiſhed upwards of twenty-three millions of principal.

The duties compoſing the Mediterranean fund will ceaſe, by law, at the end of the preſent ſeſſion. Conſidering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impoſt on ſalt, a neceſſary of life, the free uſe of which otherwiſe is ſo important, I recommend to your conſideration the ſuppreſſion of the duties on ſalt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, inſtead thereof, for a ſhort time, after which that alſo will become unneceſſary for any purpoſe now within contemplation.

When both of theſe branches of revenue ſhall, in this way, be relinquiſhed, there will ſtill, ere long, be an accumulation of money in the treaſury beyond the inſtalments of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then without a modification, aſſented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguiſhment of this debt and the complete liberation of our revenues, the moſt deſirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other exiſting purpoſe. The queſtion, therefore, now comes forward, to what other objects ſhall theſe ſurpluſſes be appropriated, and the whole ſurplus of impoſt after the entire diſcharge of the public debt, and during thoſe intervals when the purpoſes of war ſhall not call for them? Shall we ſuppreſs the impoſt, and give that advantage to foreign, over domeſtic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and neceſſary uſe, the ſuppreſſion, in due ſeaſon, will doubtleſs be right; but the great maſs of articles on which impoſt is paid, are foreign luxuries purchaſed by thoſe only who are rich enough to afford themſelves the uſe of them. Their patriotiſm would certainly prefer its continuance, and application, to the great purpoſes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and ſuch other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the conſtitutional enumeration of federal powers. By theſe operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the States: the lines of ſeparation will diſappear, their intereſts will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indiſſoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be propoſed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterpriſe, which manages ſo much better all the concerns to which it is equal: but a public inſtitution can alone ſupply thoſe ſciences, which though rarely called for, are yet neceſſary to compleat the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and ſome of them to its preſervation. The ſubject is now propoſed for the conſideration of Congreſs, becauſe, if improved, by the time the State Legiſlatures ſhall have deliberated on the extenſion of the federal truſts, and the laws ſhall be paſſed and other arrangements made for their execution, the neceſſary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I ſuppoſe an amendment of the conſtitution, by the conſent of the States, neceſſary; becauſe the objects now recommended are not among thoſe enumerated in the conſtitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The preſent conſideration of a *national eſtabliſhment for education particularly*, is rendered proper by this circumſtance alſo, that, if Congreſs approving the propoſition, ſhall yet think it more eligible to found it on donations of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with thoſe which will be among the earlieſt to produce the neceſſary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may ſuſpend other improvements, by requiring for its own purpoſes the reſources deſtined for them.

This, fellow-citizens, is the ſtate of the public intereſts at the preſent moment, and according to the information now poſſeſſed. But ſuch is the ſituation of the nations of Europe, and ſuch too the predicament in which we ſtand with ſome of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the preſent aſpect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the courſe of your ſeſſion, or after you ſhall have ſeparated. Our duty is therefore to act upon things as they are, and to make a reaſonable proviſion for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raiſed, whenever a ſpeck of war is viſible in our horizon, we never ſhould have been without them. Our reſources would have been exhauſted, on dangers which have never happened, inſtead of being reſerved for what is really to take place. A ſteady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparations for the defence of our ſea-port towns and waters, an early ſettlement of the moſt expoſed and vulnerable part of our country, a militia ſo organized that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers inſtead of them, to ſerve a ſufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on reſources until actually called into uſe. They will maintain the public intereſts, while a more permanent force ſhall be in a courſe of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which theſe means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in ſpite of our long and our vain appeals to the juſtice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outſet, will go far towards ſecuring us in its courſe and iſſue, and towards throwing its burthens on thoſe who render neceſſary the reſort from reaſon to force.

The reſult of our negociations, or ſuch incidents in their courſe as may enable us to infer their probable iſſue; ſuch further movements alſo, on our weſtern frontier, as may ſhew whether war is to be preſſed there, while negociation is protracted elſewhere, ſhall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me: with whatever other information I poſſeſs, or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national intereſts committed to your charge.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 2, 1806.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, December 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

WE have the ſatisfaction of laying before our readers this day, ſome articles of late and very intereſting intelligence from Europe. The accounts are contained in London papers to the 16th October, which were received at New-Bedford, by the Lydia, Capt. Faber, from Lymington, and very obligingly tranſmitted to us by our obliging Correſpondent at the former place.

By the details which follow, it will be ſeen that Lord Lauderdale had arrived in London, and preſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters the reſult of his unſucceſsful miſſion to the French government; and that meaſures were accordingly proſecuting, to carry on the war with vigour and effect. It will alſo appear, that the French and Pruſſian armies have met, without the ceremony of a *conference*; and that the meeting terminated unfavourably to the former;—that the Auſtrians were preparing to take the field:—that large bodies of Ruſſian troops were momently expected in the Pruſſian dominions:—that the French had been again defeated in Italy, and completely driven out of Calabria, and that in this action Gen. Jordon was killed—and Maſſena dangerouſly wounded. ☞ Theſe are outlines of the leading particulars.—Neither time, nor room will permit a further remark, than to refer our readers for theſe and other articles, to the extracts we have been enabled to make:—which follow—

Highly Intereſting News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

RETURN OF LORD LAUDERDALE.

THE Clyde frigate, Commodore Owen arrived at Deal yeſterday, from off Calais, having on board Lord Lauderdale and ſuite. On his Lordſhip's leaving the Clyde, a ſalute was fired from that frigate; the yards being manned at the ſame time.—On landing, his Lordſhip was received by Admiral Holloway, and a great concourſe of people, who greeted him with three hearty cheers on his return to England. Lord Lauderdale immediately proceeded poſt for London.

OCT. 14. We have already announced his Lordſhip's arrival in town. He left Paris on Thurſday afternoon, and ſlept that night at Chantilly. It is to be obſerved that the Noble Lord aſked for paſſports at the time the Emperor ſet out for the army, and from that moment all negociation ceaſed.—Paſſports were not refuſed, but they were not granted: and it ſeems obvious that it was the policy of the French Emperor to endeavour to gain time, in the hope of making a compromiſe with the King of Pruſſia and to keep the Engliſh Miniſter at Paris as a colour to his intrigue. It turned out, however, that powers had been left with Champagny at Paris, to grant paſſports to his Lordſhip, ſhould he apply for them—a circumſtance of which neither his Lordſhip nor the Britiſh Government had any information: upon being officially applied for, however, they were immediately obtained as above, and Lord Lauderdale quitted Paris in twenty four afterwards.

In the interim, all hopes of peace having vaniſhed, our Government had iſſued orders for the experiment to be made upon Boulogne, which was attempted laſt Wedneſday night—to prevent the French from marching all their troops from the coaſt, as they did laſt year.—This is a wiſe meaſure and we believe will be perſevered in, and we have every hope that in the end the deſtruction of the flotilla will be effected.

The impreſſion which this unexpected attack made upon the enemy may be judged by the effects. When Mr. Roſs, the meſſenger, arrived on Thurſday with diſpatches for Lord Lauderdale, it was with the utmoſt difficulty that he could obtain permiſſion to land. He was conveyed in a cloſe ſhut cabriolet to a Hotel, and was detained the whole day at Boulogne. At night he was allowed to proceed: and he met Lord Lauderdale at Amiens, where his Lordſhip ſlept on Friday night. The Noble Lord diſpatched Mr. Scott before him, to apprize Miniſters of his having ſet out; but on his arrival at Saumur (the ſecond poſt on this ſide Montreuil) Mr. Scott was put under arreſt by ſix gens d'armes, who detained him until Lord Lauderdale and ſuite came up: a troop of horſe then conducted them to Boulogne. An officer even took a ſeat in the Noble Lord's carriage. At Boulogne he ſlept on Saturday night, and on Sunday forenoon he and his ſuite were marched through a double file of muſqueteers to the boats in which they embarked, to be put on board the Clyde frigate. All the people of Boulogne turned out to behold the march home of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, and though it ſeemed to be the earneſt deſire of General Le Brun, the Commander in Chief, to ſhew diſreſpect to the Noble Earl, there was nothing but ſorrow and diſappointment at the failure of the negociation, marked on the face of the ſpectators. By ſending Lord Lauderdale to Paris, Miniſters have given a convincing proof to the whole world how ſerious they were diſpoſed for peace—but after the iſſue which we have ſeen, we ſhould conſider it as degrading to the country ever again to ſend a negociator to the enemy's capital, even if ſoliticed ſo to do in the moſt preſſing manner.

Lord Lauderdale reached town yeſterday, at half paſt one o'clock. He then went to Lord Howick's Office. A Council was afterwards held, at which almoſt all the Cabinet Miniſters were preſent.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

OCT. 16. [*Latest date.*] We ſtop the preſs to ſtate that a Pruſſian Captain, juſt arrived from Weſer, has this afternoon made an affidavit at the Cuſtom-houſe, in which he declares, that when he left the Weſer, accounts had been received there of the French Forces under Murat, amounting to thirty thouſand men, *Having been ſurrounded, and cut to pieces by the Pruſſians.*

BATTLES IN ITALY.

A gentleman, arrived in London from Leghorn, by the lateſt arrivals from the Continent, ſtates, that prior to his departure, (we have not been able to aſcertain the preciſe date, but know that it is recent) accounts had reached that city from Naples, of great and continued diſaſters having befallen the French troops in Calabria.

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cannot be attained, we shall account it a sacred duty which we owe to the honor of the Russian name, to the security of the country, to our faith pledged by treaties, to the general preservation of Europe, to abandon all pacific proceedings and to make those exertions which those considerations render indispensable."

Now that the hopes of Peace are for the present at an end, Ministers have resolved to take the sense of the country on their conduct. His Majesty's pleasure has been taken on the measure, and it is resolved that the present Parliament shall be dissolved immediately. The new writs will be issued about the 22d instant.

We are happy to find that the Country is soon to be gratified with a DECLARATION on the part of Government, of the grounds and motives upon which the late Negociation with the French Cabinet was entered into, carried on, and broken off. It is likely that this proceeding will be followed up by a more minute and detailed *Expose* of the particulars which occurred during the course of Negociation; and that the Declaration, which is expected to rest upon the most triumphant grounds, will be forthwith laid before the public.

Yesterday evening one of the hottest presses for seamen, ever known, took place on the River and in the neighbourhood. Two receiving ships came up a-breast of the Tower. Every things shews that the most extensive and energetic system of operations will be carried on, since the enemy have left us no alternative but a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The transports with troops on board for Buenos-Ayres, sailed on Friday with a fair wind; and by this time, we have no doubt, are clear of the Channel.

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Sloop Connecticut,	Jeffers,	Basseterre
Schooner Thornton,	Snow,	Philadelphia
CLEARED,		*For*
Ship George Washington,	Martin,	New-Orleans
Brig Polly,	Gray,	Barbadoes
German-Peggy,	Northam,	Savannah
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THE STRANGER IN IRELAND; or a TOUR in the Southern and Western parts of that country, in the year 1805, by John Carr, Esq. author of "A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic"; "The Stranger in France," &c &c. The Author observes in his preface, that he has endeavoured to illustrate the Irish Character, and to give a descriptive narrative of a tour into the South and South West parts of Ireland; and also some account of the present state of society, political economy, national manners, public buildings, &c. of that country.—One volume octavo, neatly bound, price 2 dollars.—The public are too well acquainted with the merits of Carr's Stranger in France, and his Northern Summer, to require any recommendation of the present work.

HOGARTH's ANALYSIS OF BEAUTY, with superb plates, 1 vol. 8vo.

ROSCOE's LIFE AND PONTIFICATE OF LEO THE TENTH, embellished with elegant plates, 4 vols. 8vo.

Conversations on Chymistry, 1 vol. 12mo—A new work which Dr. Aikin, in his Annual Review, asserts to be the very best on that subject in the English language.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, in the year 1802, translated from the French, with notes, &c. by John Davis, 1 vol. 12mo.—This new and interesting work, is just from the press at New-York.

Newport. Dec. 12, 1806.

BEST Riga, Rhine and St. Petersburgh's clean HEMP.
RUSSIA SAIL CLOTH,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDE's IRON, flat, square and round,
Just received and for Sale by
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport; Dec. 12. 1806.

Wanted,

A Steady black Woman, to do House-work.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport. Dec. 12, 1806.

Found,

IN one of the Streets of Newport, a Sum of MONEY.—The owner may have it again, by proving property and paying charges.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
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NOTICE.

THE Music SCHOOL to be under the Direction of the Subscriber, will commence on Tuesday Evening next, the 16th inst. in that very convenient School House, belonging to Mr. J. Sprague. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have subscribed, and others, are invited to attend, if the evening be fair, if not the first fair evening after. SAMUEL HOWLAND.
Newport, Dec. 12, 1806.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of *Robinson Gardner* late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that three months longer from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend at our respective dwellings, at any time within that period for that purpose.

NICHOLAS NORTHUP, } *Com'rs.*
EZBON SANFORD, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
BENJAMIN HAMMOND, *Adm'r.*
North Kingstown Dec. 5, 1806.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *James C. Potter*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

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JOB TOWNSEND, }

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cannot be attained, we shall account it a sacred duty which we owe to the honor of the Russian name, to the security of the country, to our faith pledged by treaties, to the general preservation of Europe, to abandon all pacific proceedings and to make those exertions which those considerations render indispensable."

Now that the hopes of Peace are for the present at an end, Ministers have resolved to take the sense of the country on their conduct. His Majesty's pleasure has been taken on the measure, and it is resolved that the present Parliament shall be dissolved immediately. The new writs will be issued about the 22d instant.

We are happy to find that the Country is soon to be gratified with a DECLARATION, on the part of Government, of the grounds and motives upon which the late Negociation with the French Cabinet was entered into, carried on, and broken off. It is likely that this proceeding will be followed up by a more minute and detailed *Expose* of the particulars which occurred during the course of Negociation; and that the Declaration, which is expected to rest upon the most triumphant grounds, will be forthwith laid before the public.

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And for Sale this Day Received, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a number of new and interesting publications, just from the press, among which are the following:

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES of Frederick the Second, king of Prussia, his family court, ministers, academy and literary friends; collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that prince, translated from the French of Dieudonne Thiebault, professor of belles lettres in the university at Berlin, two handsome octavo vols. price four dollars, boards.—Strict impartiality, patient observation and keenness of discernment, joined with frequent opportunities of viewing the human character in undress, are indispensible requisites to a faithful biographer. These requisites the European reviewers allow our author to possess.—The Biography of Frederick the Second, as may be naturally imagined, is one of the most interesting that ever has appeared. In him were blended the poet, the philosopher, the consummate statesman, and one of the greatest warriors of modern times. Viewed either in public or in private life, he equally excites our astonishment. His private life is however, particularly worthy of our attention, as it displays such eccentricities and singular excesses of the passions as would be almost incredible, were we not convinced of the authenticity of the information.

THE STRANGER IN IRELAND; or a TOUR in the Southern and Western parts of that country, in the year 1805, by John Carr, Esq. author of "A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic"; "The Stranger in France," &c. &c. The Author observes in his preface, that he has endeavoured to illustrate the Irish Character, and to give a descriptive narrative of a tour into the South and South West parts of Ireland; and also some account of the present state of society, political economy, national manners, public buildings, &c. of that country.—One volume octavo, neatly bound, price 2 dollars.—The public are too well acquainted with the merits of Carr's Stranger in France, and his Northern Summer, to require any recommendation of the present work.

HOGARTH's ANALYSIS OF BEAUTY, with superb plates, 1 vol. 8vo.

ROSCOE's LIFE AND PONTIFICATE OF LEO THE TENTH, embellished with elegant plates, 4 vols. 8vo.

Conversations on Chymistry, 1 vol. 12mo.—A new work which Dr. Aikin, in his Annual Review, asserts to be the very best on that subject in the English language.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, in the year 1802, translated from the French, with notes, &c. by John Davis, 1 vol. 12mo.—This new and interesting work, is just from the press at New-York.

Newport, Dec. 12, 1806.

BEST Riga, Rhine and St. Petersburgh's clean HEMP.
RUSSIA SAIL CLOTH,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDE's IRON, flat, square and round,
Just received and for Sale by
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Dec. 12, 1806.

Wanted,

A Steady black Woman, to do House-work.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Dec. 12, 1806.

Found,

IN one of the Streets of Newport, a Sum of MONEY.—The owner may have it again, by proving property and paying charges.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Dec. 12, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Music SCHOOL to be under the Direction of the Subscriber, will commence on Tuesday Evening next, the 16th inst. in that very convenient School House, belonging to Mr. J. Sprague. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have subscribed, and others, are invited to attend, if the evening be fair, if not the first fair evening after. SAMUEL HOWLAND.

Newport, Dec. 12, 1806.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of *Robinson Gardner* late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that three months longer from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend at our respective dwellings, at any time within that period for that purpose.

NICHOLAS NORTHUP, } *Com'rs.*
EZBON SANFORD, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN HAMMOND, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown Dec. 5, 1806.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *James C. Potter*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Com'rs.*
JOB TOWNSEND }

And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

THOMAS HULL, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec 1, 1806

Charles C Hoskins, & C.

Offer for Sale, at their STORE, No. 115, Thames-Street, Wholesale and Re

GUN-POWDER, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS. pound. ft, dozen or fir

Loaf, double refined, and Havanna white and brown SUGAR

Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Su ne Flour.
Albany and New-York C late.
Cocoa Shells.
Poland and American ch.
London Mustard. pt Candles.
Spermaciti mould a n'd Oil.
Spermaciti winter
Doalittle's Soap. s.
300 wt. fresh Cu or cask.
Raisins by the namon, Cassia, Cloves.
Figs, Prunes, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger.
Nutmegs, M nish Oil.
French and Brandy, superior quality.
Old Cogn Do.
Spanish n.
Holland a and New-England Rum.
West-I , (London particular)
Made y, Lisbon, Malaga, WINES.
t, and Bordeaux
L don Porter.
Spanish Segars, superior quality.
American Do.
Lorillard's, Maccabau and Rappee snuff.
English and American Gun-Powder.
Shot of all sizes, flints and steels,
Bunting, red, white and blue.
Ready made colours

Also just received and for sale as above, a variety of Glass and Crockery Ware, among which are the following :—Elegant diamond, plain, tinged, cut, engraved and plain decanters ; cut, engraved and plain wine glasses and tumblers ; cut and common salts, castors and candlesticks ; elegant gilt and cream coloured china ; blue printed, green and blue edged plates ; twiffers and muffers ; blue and printed coffee and tea potts, do: do. cups and saucers, sugar and cream pots ; jugs, basons and ewers ; edged and plain dishes, tureens, butters, fruit baskets, &c. &c.

Also, 100 bushels coarse Salt, 2 bales Ravens Duck and Sheetings, Sheet Lead and 4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.

N. B. Ship Chandlery as usual.

Ship stores put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

For Sale at No. 88 *Thames-Street, by*

JAMES MUMFORD,

ENGLISH, Spanish and Dutch, black and blue Broadcloths of a superior quality ; Cassimeres, attinetts for pantaloons ; worsted Cord ; fancy ditto for vests ; Orleans cloths ; Coatings ; Flannels ; Baizes ; Serges ; Cassinets ; Plains, and Forest cloths ; Blankets of various widths ; Fearnoughts ; Ladies cloths for habits ; Ladies black and lead coloured worsted Hose ; Durants ; Bombazets ; Calimancoes ; Shalloon ; Tammies ; Russels ; Velvets ; Ginghams ; Dimities ; Shambray Muslins ; India sheer ditto ; Scotch ditto ; Leno and Jackonet ditto ; fine shirting ditto ; Cambricks ; Cambrick Dimities white and coloured ; India fine cottons ; Calicoes ; Sarcenet ; silk Gloves ; silk Hose for Gentlemen and Ladies ; Persians, Sattins ; a handsome assortment of Ribbons ; sewing silk ; twist, white and black Laces ; cambrick thread ; white and coloured ditto ; checks ; brown Holland ; Combs of the latest fashion ; cotton in balls ; Ladies habit Gloves ; &c &c.

The above Goods are just received from Boston and will be sold as low as at any Store in town.

Newport, Oct. 17. 1806.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN,

At No. 3, *Long Wharf the following articles, viz.*

JAMAICA, Windward Island and New Rum, by the hogshead or barrel.
Holland Gin and Brandy by the pipe or barrel.
Brown Sugar by the box or barrel.
Loaf Sugar.
Bohea Hyson Hyson-skin and Souchong TEAS.
Coffee by the dozen or single pound.
Chocolate by the box dozen or single pound.
Rice by the cask or barrel.
Flour by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Ship and Cabin Bread and all kinds of other bread as cheap as can be purchased in this State.
Snuff Tobacco Pipes Starch and Saltpetre.
Fine and coarse Salt.
Babery Tallow and Black-ball.
All kinds of stone and earthen Ware.

And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has for Sale

An excellent Franklin STOVE very cheap.

☞ Wanted immediately as apprentices to the Baking business two smart faithful lads, about 14 or 15 years of age.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

AMERICAN GUN-POWDER.

SIXTY Casks of American GUN-POWDER, manufactured at the Brandywine Mills in Wilmington, (Del.) by Messrs E. T Dupuot de Neauvous & Co. warranted equal to any imported, just received, and for sale by

JOHN THURSTON.
No. 10, *Bannister's Wharf.*

Who has also for Sale,

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE No. 105, *Thames-street at Wholesale and Retail,*

MADEIRA Port, Sherry Lisbon Claret Vidonia Teneriffe Colemenar and Malaga WINES.
14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva by the pipe.
Gunpowder Hyson Young-Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS.
Batavia Coffee.
Loaf, lump, powdered and brown SUGARS.
Molasses by the hogshead.
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder.
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport Aug. 1, 1806.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, *Thames-Street,*

HAS just received a great variety of new and fashionable GOODS.—Among which are:—

An elegant assortment of the latest fashion Calicoes ; Shambray Muslins and Ginghams ; Chintzes and Coppy plates ; a large assortment of Irish Linens and India Cottons ; Broadcloths ; Cassimeres and Coattings ; Baizes and Flannels ; patent Cords and Velvets ; fancy Vestings ; silk Velvets ; Gentlemen's and Ladies Hosiery ; Ruffels ; Tammies ; Rattinetts ; black and coloured Bumbazetts ; black Sattins ; coloured Lutestrings ; Sarsnetts ; Pealings and Modes ; plain and figured Crapes, all colours ; black and coloured Cambricks ; white ditto ; Gentlemen's and Ladies beaver Gloves ; silk Gloves ; Linen, Cambrick, black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs ; Camel's hair and cotton Shawls ; shirting Cottons ; cotton and linen Checks ; Diapers ; long Cloths ; Sheatings ; an elegant assortment of Thread, silk and cotton laces, table coverings, cotton Umbrellas, silk plushes, &c. &c,

Also a beautiful Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Consisting of elegant split straw Hats and Bonnetts, Rochester Hats and Bonnetts, and newest fashion Plush and Velvet ditto ; an elegant assortment of fancy Muslins, lace trimmings, lace nett muslins, lace caps and handkerchiefs, lace sleeves, ornamented turbans, gilt and paste combs, Shoe rosetts, gilt plumes and flowers, colour'd velvet trimmings, cords and buttons. And many other articles in the Millenary line,

Also,

An Assortment of patent WIGGS and FRIZETTS.

Newport. Oct. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land adjoining, belonging to the Subscriber, situated in Green-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN BOIT.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1806.

TO BE LET,

THE Estate in Mary-Street, now occupied by *William Hunter, Esq.* belonging to Mrs. Russell.—For terms apply to

ASHER ROBBINS.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

TO LET,

THE west end of the Store, No. 9, on the Long-Wharf, formerly belonging to the late Ebenezer Woodward.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1806.

CALL AND SEE.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

(No. 109. *Cheapest-Side, Newport)*

WHO inform their customers and others that wish to purchase on terms as low, or lower than ever were sold in this town, that they have just received a good assortment of Fall GOODS from Boston and New-York, bought with cash.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE LET,

A Two-story House and Lot of Land, pleasantly situated in Bridge-Street on the Point nearly opposite that of the Subscriber, with three rooms on the lower floor, a small shop in front four chambers, and the convenience of Fountain water in the washroom.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1806.

Simeon & Edward Martin,

No. 51 *and* 52 *Long Wharf,*

HAVE for Sale, the following Merchandize, recently imported from Cronstadt, per ship George Washington viz.

St. Petersbourgh Clean HEMP
FLAX,
SAILCLOTH.
RAVENS DUCK
BLEACH'D SHEETINGS,
DIAPERS,
HUCKABACKS,
Old Sable IRON, 1¼ 1½ 1⅝ 2, 2¼ and 2½ inches broad
Do. do. do. 1 1 and 1 inches square
Also new Sable do. 2⅜ 2¾ and 2⅞ inches broad.

Newport Nov. 7 1806.

Edward Easton,

Has for Sale,

HAVANNA white and brown SUGARS
CADIZ SALT
RAVENS DUCK
RUSSIA SHEETING
TICKLENBERGS
GERMAN LINENS and CHECKS
LONG LAWN and BAGGING.

Newport, Nov. 17 1806.

ALMANACKS.

THE FARMER's, THOMAS's, and BICKERSTAFF's RHODE ISLAND ALMANACKS for 1807, are for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, by the gross dozen or single, at the same price as where they are printed.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

NEW STORE.

PETER P. REMINGTON,

No. 125, *Thames-Street,*

Respectfully informs his friends and the public

THAT he has taken the Store recently occupied by Dr. King; where he has received and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell extremely cheap for cash among which are the following viz :—

Superfine and common Broadcloths, superfine and common Cassimeres, Sattinets, wool'd Cords, fancy ditto for vest, fashionable calicoes, furniture Chintz, silk and cotton Shambray Muslins, red yellow and white Flannels, Baizes, Coatings, Plains, Devonshire Kersey, Bombazetts, worsted Hose ; black silk ditto, ladies silk ditto, Calimancoes, Durants, Russels, black olive and drab Velvet, Linens, brown Holland, silk Gloves, habit ditto Gentlemen's beaver Gloves, Cambric Dimity, black Cambric, white ditto, sheer Muslin, sprig'd ditto, Leno ditto, black and white Millinery, Ribbons, Buttons, Suspenders, Madrass Handkerchiefs, and fine India Cottons.—Likewise a quantity of excellent Gurrahs remarkably cheap.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

RETURN their grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage given them by their numerous friends, and feel a confidence in soliciting a continuance of their favours on a more extensive scale, since they have experienced their expedition in vending, promptness in returning accounts of sales, punctuality in paying when due, and the very moderate compensation demanded for their services.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public that patronised by powerful and well disposed friends they are enabled to grant liberal facilities on goods consigned for public or private sale. Their employers are assured, that every operation entrusted to their management will be matured as soon as existing circumstances will possibly allow, and every consignment however small, thankfully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1806.

ROBERT ELDRED, & GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST,

Take this method of informing the public,

THAT they have entered into Co-Partnership, and that their business in future, will be transacted under the firm of ELDRED & TILLINGHAST at the Store formerly occupied by Robert Eldred.—They have on hand a very handsome assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they will positively sell as cheap as can be purchased in this State, for any kind of country produce.

Also, on hand,

4000 wt. best St. Croix Sugar and
500 bushels excellent Salt.

ROBERT ELDRED.
GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST.

Wickford, Oct. 20, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,

Has for Sale,

TWENTY Pipes excellent GENEVA from Amsterdam entitled to debenture.

Newport Oct. 17, 1806.

Bowen & Ennis,

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum, by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedea Iron, flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-cask
Cabooses, Anchors, Ash Oars Rosin. Tar, and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogshead Staves
1400 Wt. Soal-Leather
1000 bushels Bonavista Salt and
1700 bush. course Ditto for Farmers use.
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail as usual.

Newport, Sept. 26 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,

At Store No. 3, *on his Wharf.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR by the barrel.

Also a constant supply of Christopher and John Dexter's Lime it being of the best kind made.

☞ Storage to be had as usual in excellent Stores.

Newport Sept. 19, 1806.

FOR SALE BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, *Thames-street,*

Opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

THIRTY Hogsheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva cases.
8 quarter casks sherry Wine of a superior quality
1000 lbs. excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogshead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young-hyson Tea, per chest.

Also,—A large and extensive assortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewise, 4 bales blue Nankeens.

Newport, July 25, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread ; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality ; Molasses by the gallon ; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel ; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound ; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity ; Wheat Bran by the bushel ; Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June* ,1806

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment ; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

THE handsome and spacious MANSION-HOUSE, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, late the property of Governor WANTON, deceased, situated in Thames-Street.—Apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

To be SOLD, or to LET,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the House, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, Nov. 24 1806.

AMERICAN GUN-POWDER.

ONE Hundred Kegs American GUN-POWDER of a superior quality, for sale by MEIN & ROGERS.

Newport Oct. 24 1806

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals, via New-York and Boston, an extensive assortment of Woolen, Worsted, Silk and Cotton GOODS at wholesale only, which will be sold at reduced prices for cash or approved Notes.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1806.

FLAX-SEED, WANTED

For which the highest Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

Charles C Hoskins, & Co.

Offer for Sale, at their STORE, No. 115, Thames-Street, Wholesale and Re

GUN-POWDER, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS. pound. or fin

Loaf, double refined, and Havanna white and brown } SUGAR

Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Su[illegible]ne Flour.
Albany and New-York C[illegible]ate.
Cocoa Shells.
Poland and American [illegible]ch.
London Mustard [illegible]pt Candles.
Spermaceti mould an[illegible]n'd Oil.
Spermaciti winter
Doalittle's Soap[illegible]s.
500 wt. fresh Cu[illegible] or cask.
Raisins by the [illegible]namon, Cassia, Cloves.
Figs, Prunes, [illegible] Pimento, Pepper, Ginger.
Nutmegs, M[illegible]nish Oil,
French and [illegible] Brandy, superior quality.
Old Cogn[illegible] Do.
Spanish [illegible]n.
Holland[illegible]a and New-England Rum.
West-I[illegible]
Made[illegible] (London particular) } WINES.
[illegible]ry, Lisbon, Malaga,
[illegible]et, and Bordeaux
[illegible]don Porter.
[illegible]panish Segars, superior quality.
[illegible]merican Do.
Lorillard's, Maccabau and Rappee snuff.
English and American Gun-Powder.
Shot of all sizes, flints and steels,
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ready made colours

Also just received and for sale as above, a variety of Glass and Crockery Ware, among which are the following:—Elegant diamond, plain, tinged, cut, engraved and plain decanters; cut, engraved and plain wine glasses and tumblers; cut and common salts, castors and candlesticks; elegant gilt and cream coloured china; blue printed, green and blue edged plates; twifflers and muffers; blue and printed coffee and tea potts, do: do. cups and saucers, sugar and cream pots; jugs, basons and ewers; edged and plain dishes, tureens, butters, fruit baskets, &c. &c.

Also, 100 bushels coarse Salt, 2 bales Ravens Duck and Sheetings, Sheet Lead and 4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.

N. B. Ship Chandlery as usual.

Ship stores put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

For Sale at No. 88 *Thames-Street, by*

JAMES MUMFORD,

ENGLISH, Spanish and Dutch, black and blue Broadcloths of a superior quality; Cassimeres, attinetts for pantaloons; worsted Cord; fancy ditto for vests; Orleans cloths; Coatings; Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Cassinets; Plains, and Forest cloths; Blankets of various widths; Fearnoughts; Ladies cloths for habits; Ladies black and lead coloured worsted Hose; Durants; Bombazets; Calimancoes; Shalloon; Tammies; Russels; Velvets; Ginghams; Dimities; Shambray Muslins; India sheer ditto; Scotch ditto; Leno and Jackonet ditto; fine shirting ditto; Cambricks; Cambrick Dimities white and coloured; India fine cottons; Calicoes; Sarcenet; silk Gloves; silk Hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; Persians, Sattins; a handsome assortment of Ribbons; sewing silk; twist, white and black Laces; cambrick thread; white and coloured ditto; checks; brown Holland; Combs of the latest fashion; cotton in balls; Ladies habit Gloves; &c. &c.

The above Goods are just received from Boston and will be sold as low as at any Store in town.

Newport, Oct. 17. 1806.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN,

At No. 3, *Long Wharf the following arti*[illegible]

cles, viz.

JAMAICA, Windward Island and New Rum, by the hogshead or barrel.
Holland Gin and Brandy by the pipe or barrel.
Brown Sugar by the box or barrel.
Loaf Sugar.
Bohea Hyson Hyson-skin and Souchong TEAS.
Coffee by the dozen or single pound.
Chocolate by the box dozen or single pound.
Rice by the cask or barrel.
Flour by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Ship and Cabin Bread and all kinds of other bread as cheap as can be purchased in this State.
Snuff Tobacco Pipes Starch and Saltpetre.
Fine and coarse Salt.
Babery Tallow and Black-ball.
All kinds of stone and earthen Ware.
And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has for Sale

An excellent Franklin STOVE very cheap.

☞ Wanted immediately as apprentices to the Baking business two smart faithful lads, about 14 or 15 years of age.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

AMERICAN GUN-POWDER.

SIXTY Casks of American GUN-POWDER, manufactured at the Brandywine Mills in Wilmington, (Del.) by Messrs E. T. Dupuot de Neauvous & Co. warranted equal to any imported, just received, and for sale by

JOHN THURSTON.

No. 10, *Bannister's Wharf.*

Who has also for Sale,

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE No. 105, *Thames-street at Wholesale and Retail,*

MADEIRA Port, Sherry Lisbon, Claret Vidonia Teneriffe Colemenar and Malaga } WINES.

14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva by the pipe.

Gunpowder Hyson Young-Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.

Batavia Coffee.

Loaf, lump, powdered and brown } SUGARS.

Molasses by the hogshead.
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder.
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport Aug. 1, 1806.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, *Thames-Street,*

HAS just received a great variety of new and fashionable GOODS.—Among which are:—

An elegant assortment of the latest fashion Calicoes; Shambray Muslins and Ginghams; Chintzes and Coppy plates; a large assortment of Irish Linens and India Cottons; Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Coattings; Baizes and Flannels; patent Cords and Velvets; fancy Vestings; silk Velvets; Gentlemen's and Ladies Hosiery; Russels; Tammies; Rattinetts; black and coloured Bumbazetts; black Sattins; coloured Lutestrings; Sarsnetts; Pealings and Modes; plain and figured Crapes, all colours; black and coloured Cambricks; white ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies beaver Gloves; silk Gloves; Linen, Cambrick, black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs; Camel's hair and cotton Shawls; shirting Cottons; cotton and linen Checks; Diapers; long Cloths; Sheattings; an elegant assortment of Thread, silk and cotton laces, table coverings, cotton Umbrellas, silk plushes, &c. &c,

Also a beautiful Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Consisting of elegant split straw Hats and Bonnetts, Rochester Hats and Bonnetts, and newest fashion Plush and Velvet ditto; an elegant assortment of fancy Muslins, lace trimmings, lace nett muslins, lace caps and handkerchiefs, lace sleeves, ornamented turbans, gilt and paste combs, Shoe rosetts, gilt plumes and flowers, colour'd velvet trimmings, cords and buttons. And many other articles in the Millenary line,

Also,

An Assortment of patent WIGGS and FRIZETTS.

Newport. Oct. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land adjoining, belonging to the Subscriber, situated in Green-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN BOIT.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1806.

TO BE LET,

THE Estate in Mary-Street, now occupied by *William Hunter, Esq.* belonging to Mrs. Russell.—For terms apply to

ASHER ROBBINS.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

TO LET,

THE west end of the Store, No. 9, on the Long-Wharf, formerly belonging to the late Ebenezer Woodward.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1806.

CALL AND SEE.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

(No. 109. *Cheapest-Side, Newport)*

WHO inform their customers and others that wish to purchase on terms as low, or lower than ever were sold in this town, that they have just received a good assortment of Fall GOODS from Boston and New-York, bought with cash.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE LET,

A Two-story House and Lot of Land, pleasantly situated in Bridge-Street on the Point nearly opposite that of the Subscriber, with three rooms on the lower floor, a small shop in front four chambers, and the convenience of Fountain water in the washroom.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1806.

Simeon & Edward Martin,

No. 51 *and* 52 *Long Wharf,*

HAVE for Sale, the following Merchandize, recently imported from Cronstadt, per ship George Washington viz.

St. Petersburgh Clean HEMP
FLAX,
SAILCLOTH,
RAVENS DUCK
BLEACH'D SHEETINGS,
DIAPERS,
HUCKABACKS,
Old Sable IRON, 1½ 1⅝ 1⅞ 2, 2¼ and 2⅜ inches broad
Do. do. do. 11 and 1 inches square
Also new Sable do. 2⅛ 2¼ and 2⅜ inches broad.

Newport Nov. 7 1806.

Edward Easton,

Has for Sale,

HAVANNA white and brown SUGARS
CADIZ SALT
RAVENS DUCK
RUSSIA SHEETING
TICKLENBERGS
GERMAN LINENS and CHECKS
LONG LAWN and BAGGING.

Newport, Nov. 17 1806.

ALMANACKS.

THE FARMER's, THOMAS's, and BICKERSTAFF's RHODE ISLAND ALMANACKS for 1807, are for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY; No. 1, Long-Wharf, by the gross dozen or single, at the same price as where they are printed.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

NEW STORE.

PETER P. REMINGTON,

No. 125, *Thames-Street,*

Respectfully informs his friends and the public

THAT he has taken the Store recently occupied by Dr. King; where he has received and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell extremely cheap for cash among which are the following viz:—

Superfine and common Broadcloths, superfine and common Cassimeres, Sattinets, wool'ed Cords, fancy ditto for vest, fashionable calicoes, furniture Chintz, silk and cotton Shambray Muslins, red yellow and white Flannels, Baizes, Coatings, Plains, Devonshire Kersey, Bombazetts, worsted Hose; black silk ditto, ladies silk ditto, Calimancoes, Durants, Russels, black olive and drab Velvet, Linens, brown Holland, silk Gloves, habit ditto Gentlemen's beaver Gloves, Cambric Dimity, black Cambric, white ditto, sheer Muslin, sprig'd ditto, Leno ditto, black and white Millinery, Ribbons, Buttons, Suspenders, Madrass Handkerchiefs, and fine India Cottons.—Likewise a quantity of excellent Gurrahs remarkably cheap.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

RETURN their grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage given them by their numerous friends, and feel a confidence in soliciting a continuance of their favours on a more extensive scale, since they have experienced their expedition in vending, promptness in returning accounts of sales, punctuality in paying when due, and the very moderate compensation demanded for their services.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public that patronised by powerful and well disposed friends they are enabled to grant liberal facilities on goods consigned for public or private sale. Their employers are assured, that every operation entrusted to their management will be matured as soon as existing circumstances will possibly allow, and every consignment however small, thankfully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1806.

ROBERT ELDRED, & GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST,

Take this method of informing the public,

THAT they have entered into Co-Partnership, and that their business in future, will be transacted under the firm of ELDRED & TILLINGHAST at the Store formerly occupied by Robert Eldred.—They have on hand a very handsome assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they will positively sell as cheap as can be purchased in this State, for any kind of country produce.

Also, on hand,

4000 wt. best St. Croix Sugar and
500 bushels excellent Salt.

ROBERT ELDRED.
GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST.

Wickford, Oct. 20, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,

Has for Sale,

TWENTY Pipes excellent GENEVA from Amsterdam entitled to debenture.

Newport Oct. 17, 1806.

Bowen & Ennis,

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum, by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-cask
Cabooses, Anchors, Ash Oars Rosin. Tar, and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogshead Staves
1400 Wt. Soal-Leather
1000 bushels Bonavista Salt and
1700 bushels course Ditto for Farmers use.
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail as usual.

Newport, Sept. 26 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,

At Store No. 3, *on his Wharf.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR by the barrel.

Also a constant supply of Christopher and John Dexter's Lime it being of the best kind made.

☞ Storage to be had as usual in excellent Stores.

Newport Sept. 19, 1806.

FOR SALE BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, *Thames-street,*

Opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

THIRTY Hogsheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva cases.
3 quarter casks sherry Wine of a superior quality
1000 lbs. excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogshead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young-hyson Tea, per chest.

Also,—A large and extensive assortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewise, 4 bales blue Nankeens.

Newport, July 25, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June*, 1806

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

THE handsome and spacious MANSION-HOUSE, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, late the property of Governor WANTON, deceased, situated in Thames-street.—Apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

To be SOLD, or to LET,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the House, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, Nov. 24 1806.

AMERICAN GUN-POWDER.

ONE Hundred Kegs American GUN-POWDER of a superior quality, for sale by MEIN & ROGERS.

Newport Oct. 24 1806.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals, via New-York and Boston, an extensive assortment of Woolen, Worsted, Silk and Cotton GOODS at wholesale only, which will be sold at reduced prices for cash or approved Notes.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1806.

FLAX-SEED, WANTED

For which the highest Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, August 15, 1806.